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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

MARCH 1984 published April 1984

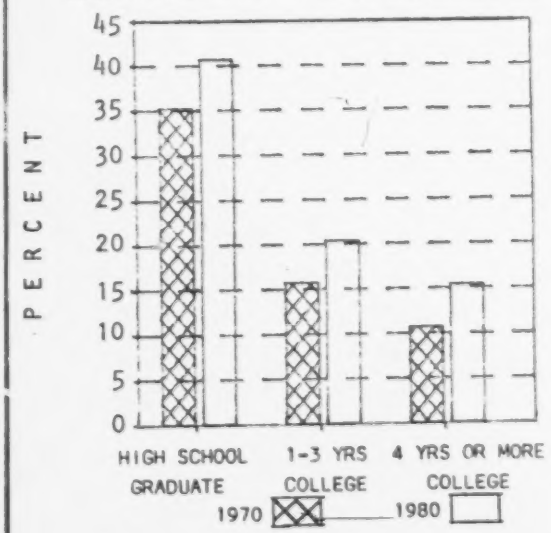
SOUTH DAKOTA'S EDUCATIONAL LEVELS INCREASE

The number of South Dakotan's aged 25 and over who have a high school education rose 14.6 percent from 1970 to 1980. College graduates increased by 5.4 percent. According to the United States Census Bureau, 67.9 percent of South Dakota's population aged 25 and over have a high school education and 14.0 percent have completed four or more years of college. This compares to national figures of 66.5 and 16.2 percent, respectively.

High school graduates working in the state increased 5.4 percent between 1970 and 1980. Workers with 1 to 3 and with 4 years or more of college both increased 4.8 percent. Almost as many South Dakota workers have completed a year or more of college--35.8 percent--as have ended their formal education with a high school diploma--40.6 percent.

More than three fourths--76.4 percent--of South Dakota's employed have a high school education or more, a 15 percent increase over 1970 educational levels.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S EMPLOYED



Source: Bureau of the Census

The increase of more highly educated workers during the 1970s kept pace with the demand for a trained labor force. Many of these workers are applying their increased education in areas including computerized design and manufacturing operations, word processing and other new business machines, engineering developments, biological research and in the tremendous technological advances that have been made in medical care.

A combination of factors has contributed to a more highly educated work force. More people are getting a high school education as it becomes a basic requirement to employment; more women, especially those with higher educational backgrounds, have entered the labor force; and the baby boom generation is maturing.

Many occupations which in the past did not require a high school diploma as a condition of employment are now being filled by the more highly educated. The average educational attainment has risen substantially and is now well over 12 years. In the future, employers will be seeing more highly educated job applicants and dropouts will face increased competition for advancement from workers with more education.

The level of educational attainment has increased for women entering the labor force. Nationally college enrollment grew by one-third from 1972 to 1981, reflecting increases of 12 percent for men and 63 percent for women. Women comprise half of full-time undergraduates under 35--and the majority of both part-time and two-year college students.

In the ten years from 1970 to 1980, the number of women in the South Dakota labor force increased by 46.5 percent. As more women enter the labor force, due mainly to expanded job opportunities in the white-collar and services sectors, as well as inflationary pressure on family budgets, they will have a positive impact on the state's educational levels.

The baby boom generation--persons born in the

decades following World War II--made up one-third of the 25- to 64- year-old national work force in 1982. With parental support and government aid for higher education, 26 percent of them had graduated from college. As this generation continues to enter the labor force they will increase the educational levels.

The educational level of South Dakota's work force has increased in recent years. The state's workers are keeping pace with national education levels. This is an indication that they are adapting to the changing needs and requirements of today's labor market.

SOUTH DAKOTA SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM - 1984

The summer youth program funded by the Job Training Partnership Act will begin June 11 and end August 10, 1984. It will serve youth, employers, organizations and communities across the state. The program means summer jobs to about 1,660 youth age 16-21. It means an opportunity to get work accomplished and to receive partial reimbursement for training costs to private businesspersons. To personnel of schools, hospitals, parks and organizations the program offers "summer staff" to help preserve and improve community resources.

The program helps local youth get into the labor force and provides them an opportunity to learn good work habits and skills necessary to get and hold a job. This summer work becomes the start of a work history and, for some, the start of lasting employment.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH 1984

The South Dakota labor market continued to show steady improvement in March. The unemployment rate dipped to 5.2 percent as the number of unemployed persons declined to 16,900, down about 300 from February. This is much better than a year ago, when 6.8 percent (21,900) of the labor force was unemployed.

Total nonagricultural employment in March rose to 231,800 from 230,000 in February. Much of the increase was due to seasonal hiring in retail trade.

During the past year, the number of nonag wage and salary employees in South Dakota has risen 6,200 or 2.7 percent. The manufacturing and trade industries in the state accounted for the bulk of this increase. Manufacturing employment was up 2,700 or 11.2 percent and trade was up 1,600 or 2.7 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate also showed an increase during the past year of 4.1 percent or 500 jobs.

It is expected that nonag wage and salary employment will sustain the steady growth of the past year during the remainder of 1984. Manufacturing employment should keep expanding. The average weekly hours worked, a leading indicator of employment growth in this sector, climbed to 41.9 hours in March. That was up 1.5 hours from the comparable month one year ago.

Retail trade employment should also continue to grow throughout 1984. The latest taxable retail sales figures show an increase of 5.9 percent statewide during the last two months of 1983.

A direct beneficiary of the improved economy and labor market in South Dakota is the Unemployment Insurance (UI) System in the state. The balance in the UI Trust Fund in March was $14.5 million. This is a 347 percent increase from the low of $3.2 million recorded just one year ago in March and the highest March balance since 1976.

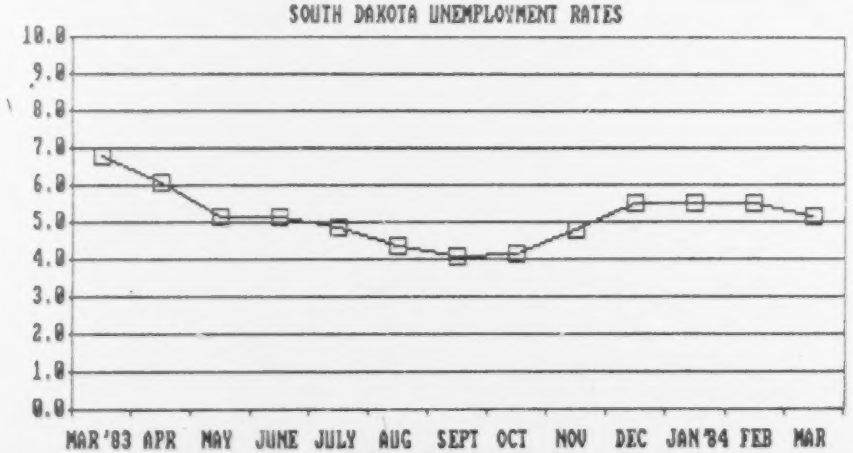


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1984 (1)					March 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	111 828 000	102 770 00	9 057 000	8.1	(3)	109 873 000	97 994 000	11 879 000	10.8	(3)
South Dakota	326 400	309 500	16 900	5.2		320 600	298 700	21 900	6.8	
Sioux Falls MSA	67 003	63 922	3 081	4.6		63 200	59 921	3 279	5.2	
Aurora	1 406	1 366	40	2.8		1 432	1 363	69	4.8	
Beadle	8 827	8 380	447	5.1		9 044	8 380	664	7.3	
Bennett	1 325	1 271	54	4.1		1 203	1 151	52	4.3	
Bon Homme	3 315	3 184	131	4.0		3 432	3 189	243	7.1	
Brookings	13 411	12 716	695	5.2		13 823	12 607	1 216	8.8	
Brown	18 895	17 890	1 005	5.3		19 220	17 717	1 503	7.8	
Brule	2 949	2 791	158	5.4		2 984	2 799	185	6.2	
Buffalo	490	445	45	9.2		515	403	112	21.7	
Butte	3 503	3 373	130	3.7		3 687	3 405	282	7.6	
Campbell	763	689	74	9.7		792	738	54	6.8	
Charles Mix	3 768	3 514	254	6.7		3 655	3 445	210	5.7	
Clark	1 886	1 731	155	8.2		1 959	1 769	190	9.7	
Clay	5 787	5 484	303	5.2		5 839	5 485	354	6.1	
Codington	9 687	9 107	580	6.0		9 895	8 813	1 082	10.9	
Corson	1 339	1 240	99	7.4		1 341	1 153	188	14.0	
Custer	2 381	2 186	195	8.2		2 219	2 038	181	8.2	
Davison	9 062	8 713	349	3.9		9 169	8 713	456	5.0	
Day	3 028	2 754	274	9.0		3 043	2 709	334	11.0	
Deuel	1 958	1 717	241	12.3		2 122	1 770	352	16.6	
Dewey	1 876	1 710	166	8.8		1 871	1 658	213	11.4	
Douglas	1 717	1 649	68	4.0		1 727	1 641	86	5.0	
Edmunds	1 961	1 882	79	4.0		1 919	1 797	122	6.4	
Fall River	3 107	2 965	142	4.6		3 086	2 860	226	7.3	
Faulk	1 182	1 124	58	4.9		1 195	1 153	42	3.5	
Grant	4 375	4 117	258	5.9		4 363	4 054	309	7.1	
Gregory	2 487	2 429	58	2.3		2 424	2 288	136	5.6	
Haakon	1 384	1 352	32	2.3		1 356	1 259	97	7.2	
Hamlin	1 916	1 803	113	5.9		1 897	1 739	158	8.3	
Hand	1 992	1 927	65	3.3		1 960	1 863	97	4.9	
Hanson	1 058	981	77	7.3		1 067	992	75	7.0	
Harding	644	621	23	3.6		642	630	12	1.9	
Hughes	7 613	7 298	315	4.1		7 616	7 217	399	5.2	
Hutchinson	4 137	3 959	178	4.3		4 059	3 844	215	5.3	
Hyde	800	778	22	2.8		804	777	27	3.4	
Jackson	1 082	1 005	77	7.1		1 001	897	104	10.4	
Jerauld	1 270	1 245	25	2.0		1 215	1 163	52	4.3	
Jones	624	550	74	11.9		579	532	47	8.1	
Kingsbury	3 361	3 253	108	3.2		3 465	3 178	287	8.3	
Lake	5 140	4 881	259	5.0		5 204	4 805	399	7.7	
Lawrence	9 830	9 326	504	5.1		8 978	8 540	438	4.9	
Lincoln	5 884	5 542	342	5.8		5 987	5 526	461	7.7	
Lyman	1 436	1 332	104	7.2		1 372	1 273	99	7.2	
McCook	2 798	2 623	175	6.3		2 756	2 585	171	6.2	
McPherson	1 420	1 332	88	6.2		1 516	1 400	116	7.7	
Marshall	1 976	1 803	173	8.8		1 991	1 708	283	14.2	
Meade	5 925	5 617	308	5.2		5 653	5 259	394	7.0	
Mellette	762	706	56	7.3		732	668	64	8.7	
Miner	1 614	1 506	108	6.7		1 645	1 548	97	5.9	
Minnehaha	67 003	63 922	3 081	4.6		63 200	59 921	3 279	5.2	
Moody	3 562	3 386	176	4.9		3 384	3 161	223	6.6	
Pennington	37 918	36 140	1 778	4.7		35 673	33 487	2 186	6.1	
Perkins	2 126	2 036	90	4.2		2 091	2 012	79	3.8	
Potter	1 666	1 605	61	3.7		1 734	1 623	111	6.4	
Roberts	3 864	3 502	362	9.4		4 005	3 555	450	11.2	
Sanborn	1 270	1 184	86	6.8		1 257	1 170	87	6.9	
Shannon	2 853	2 615	238	8.3		2 785	2 465	320	11.5	
Spink	3 490	3 348	142	4.1		3 571	3 383	188	5.3	
Stanley	1 333	1 234	99	7.4		1 166	1 062	104	8.9	
Sully	672	582	90	13.4		665	596	69	10.4	
Todd	2 075	1 929	146	7.0		2 050	1 798	252	12.3	
Tripp	2 959	2 849	110	3.7		3 073	2 882	191	6.2	
Turner	3 927	3 633	294	7.5		3 863	3 595	268	6.9	
Union	5 068	4 764	304	6.0		5 411	4 935	476	8.8	
Walworth	2 825	2 659	166	5.9		2 911	2 718	193	6.6	
Yankton	9 389	8 998	391	4.2		9 341	8 875	466	5.0	
Ziebach	1 306	1 275	31	2.4		1 029	975	54	5.2	

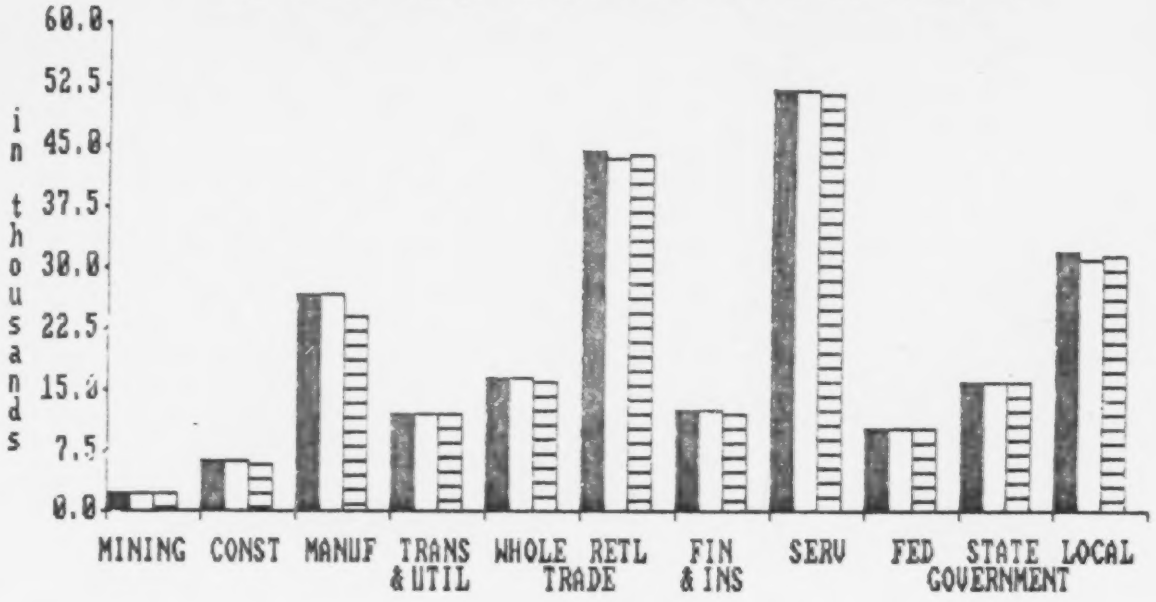
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.8 and 10.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

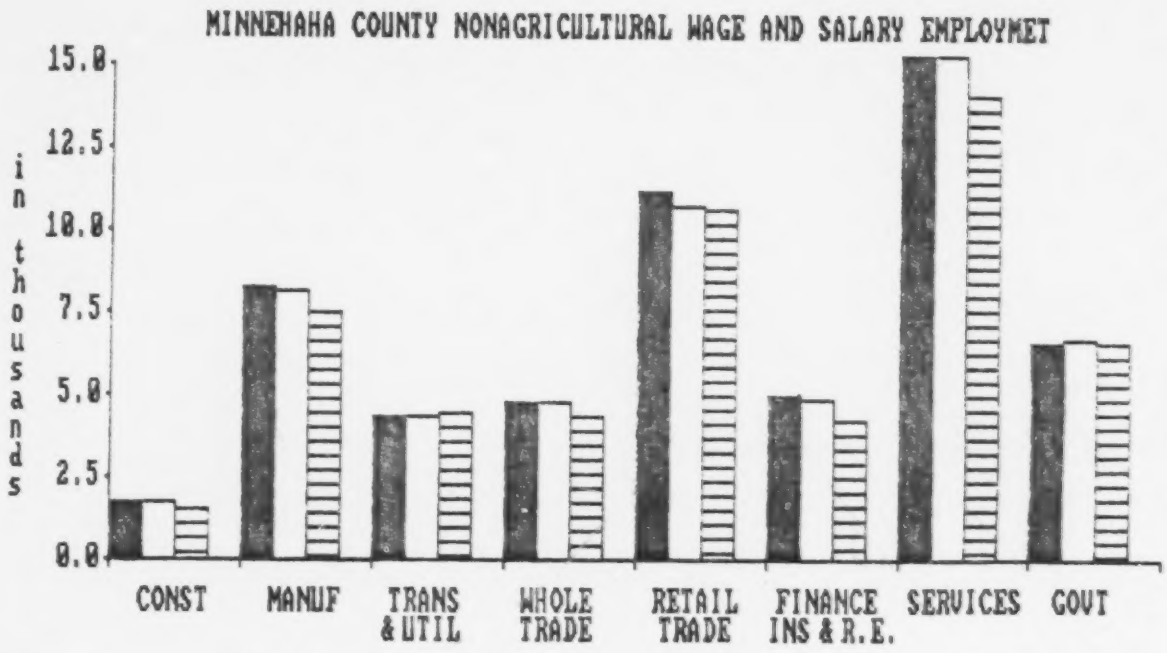
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	231,800	230,000	225,600	.8	2.7
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	6,500	6,400	6,000	1.6	8.3
MANUFACTURING	26,800	26,500	24,100	1.1	11.2
Durable Goods	14,000	13,800	12,000	1.4	16.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,300	9,200	7,500	1.1	24.0
Nondurable Goods	12,800	12,700	12,200	.8	4.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,300	7,300	7,500	.0	-2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,200	-.8	.0
Transportation	6,900	6,900	6,800	.0	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5,300	5,400	5,500	-1.9	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61,100	59,800	59,500	2.2	2.7
Wholesale Trade	16,500	16,400	15,900	.6	3.8
Durable Goods	7,200	7,100	7,000	1.4	2.9
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,200	8,900	2.2	5.6
Retail Trade	44,500	43,500	43,700	2.3	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,600	12,600	12,100	.0	4.1
SERVICES	51,900	52,000	51,600	-.2	.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers, & Business	12,600	12,600	12,400	.0	1.6
Medical and Health	21,600	21,700	22,000	-.5	-1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	14,900	15,000	14,400	-.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT	58,300	57,800	57,600	.9	1.2
Federal	10,300	10,300	10,200	.0	1.0
State	16,200	16,200	16,000	.0	1.3
State Education	8,400	8,200	8,200	2.4	2.4
Local	31,800	31,300	31,400	1.6	1.3
Local Education	19,100	18,700	18,700	2.1	2.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	57,600	57,300	54,100	.5	6.5
MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	1,800	1,600	.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,200	7,500	1.2	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,400	4,400	4,500	.0	-2.2
TRADE	16,000	15,600	15,100	2.6	6.0
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,400	.0	9.1
Retail Trade	11,200	10,800	10,700	3.7	4.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5,000	4,900	4,300	2.0	16.3
SERVICES	15,400	15,400	14,200	.0	8.5
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,800	6,700	-1.5	.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$293.30	$286.23	$302.19	41.9	40.6	40.4	$7.00	$7.05	$7.48
Durable Goods.....	283.59	277.95	279.89	41.1	40.4	39.7	6.90	6.88	7.05
Nondurable Goods.....	305.02	296.53	323.08	42.9	40.9	41.0	7.11	7.25	7.88
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	304.58	296.24	363.51	44.4	43.5	45.1	6.86	6.81	8.06

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	306.6	305.2	293.2	0.5	4.6
Food & Beverages....	294.2	291.6	281.6	0.9	4.5
Housing.....	331.0	329.2	318.5	0.5	3.9
Apparel.....	196.2	196.4	192.0	-0.1	2.2
Transportation.....	305.8	306.0	289.9	-0.1	5.5
Medical Care.....	373.2	369.5	351.3	1.0	6.2
Entertainment.....	251.5	249.9	243.1	0.6	3.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Sex, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 667	2 815	4 514	76.6	75.8	75.4
Female	814	898	1 470	23.4	24.2	24.6
Race, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3 276	3 469	4 934	94.1	93.4	82.5
Nonwhite	205	244	1 050	5.9	6.6	17.5
Age, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 606	2 851	4 663	74.9	76.8	77.9
Over 45	875	862	1 321	25.1	23.2	22.1
[2] Industry, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	124	142	226	3.6	3.8	3.8
Construction	1 159	1 251	1 983	33.3	33.7	33.1
Manufacturing	612	683	1 143	17.6	18.4	19.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	153	144	258	4.4	3.9	4.3
Trade	691	723	1 235	19.9	19.5	20.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	54	92	1.8	1.5	1.5
Services	458	520	774	13.2	14.0	12.9
Government	222	196	273	6.4	5.3	4.6
[2] Occupation, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	346	358	549	9.9	9.6	9.2
Clerical and Sales	416	413	695	12.0	11.1	11.6
Services	390	411	616	11.2	11.1	10.3
Processing	170	195	219	4.9	5.3	3.7
Machine Trade	112	112	330	3.2	3.0	5.5
Benchwork	131	165	425	3.8	4.4	7.1
Structural Work	1 343	1 491	2 267	38.6	40.2	37.9
Other	573	568	883	16.5	15.3	14.8
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	351	415	626	10.1	11.2	10.5
3-4 Weeks	317	427	554	9.1	11.5	9.3
5-14 Weeks	1 716	2 059	2 974	49.3	55.5	49.7
15 Weeks & Over	1 097	812	1 830	31.5	21.9	30.6

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2 539	2 285	2 935	11.1	-13.5
B. Weeks Claimed	14 351	18 736	31 659	-23.4	-54.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1 531 868	$1 361 861	$2 558 932	12.5	-40.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$14 520 500	$15 740 100	$3 247 900	-7.7	347.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6 730	6 031	5 701	11.6	18.0
F. Nonag Placements	2 882	2 074	1 975	39.0	45.9
G. Nonag Job Openings	3 114	2 155	2 544	44.5	22.4

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

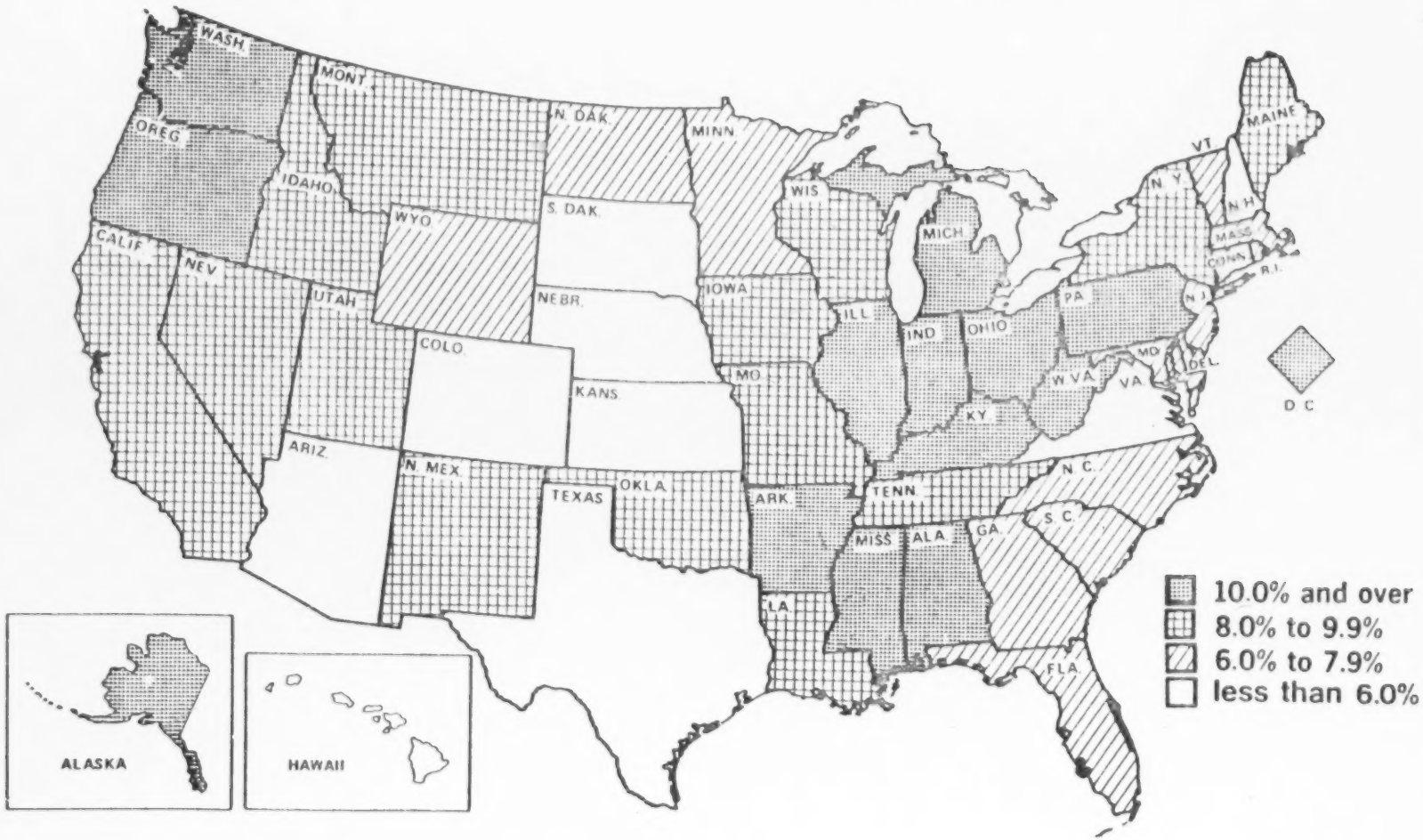
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1984



The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

The United States Government spent $696.8 billion in fiscal year 1983 according to figures released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. South Dakota received $1,926 million of that total. The average national expenditures per capita was $2,932. South Dakota received $2,751 per capita, ranking 22nd among the 50 states.

A breakdown of the $1,926 million received by South Dakota shows the following:

- 938 million in direct payments for individuals such as social security, medicare, railroad retirement, and food stamps.
- 116 million in procurement contracts for Defense and other agencies.
- 329 million for the federal payroll.
- 361 million in grants to state and local governments.
- 182 million in other expenditures, such as research grants and agricultural subsidies.

Source: United States Department of Commerce News CB84-62.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL 1984

The state's labor economy continued to gain momentum in April, on both a month-to-month and year-to-year basis, as nonagricultural employment rose and unemployment dropped.

Nonagricultural employment in April increased to 235,200 from the March level of 232,400. One year ago in April, total non-farm employment was 228,800. All major industries except transportation and public utilities posted over-the-year gains in employment. Two industries showing strength were manufacturing and trade with increased employment of 2000 and 1900 jobs respectively. The services industry added 1200 more jobs than it had at the same time period last year. The transportation and public utilities' decrease in employment was due mainly to structural changes in the communications sector.

April 1984's unemployment rate was 4.5 percent. This was a decrease of 1600 people over March unemployment levels and a decrease of 4700 people over one year-ago in April when 6.1 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Other leading economic indicators for South Dakota also suggest business growth and increased confidence in the economy.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing increased 1.2 hours over one year ago.

Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased. A drop in the number of initial claims usually signals future unemployment decrease. Initial claims dropped from 2539 in March 1984 to 1575 in April 1984.

Job placements through Job Service offices have increased. Rising nonagricultural job placements is another good sign of economic expansion, typically indicating more firms are hiring. Nonagricultural job placements rose from 2882 to 3259 between March and April. This was also an increase of nearly 1000 placements over one year ago when 2288 applicants were placed in jobs.

INDUSTRY TRENDS--SOUTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES

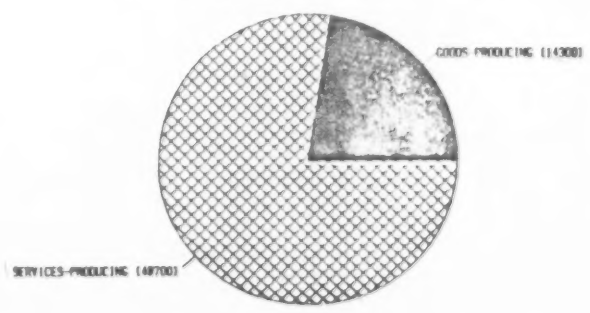
Nonagricultural employment in South Dakota and the nation is divided into eight industrial sectors under two broad groups--services-producing industries and goods-producing industries. This breakdown is useful when examining employment trends in industries and determining where the growth of South Dakota's economy is occurring.

In South Dakota, as well as nationally, over two-thirds of all workers are employed in industries that provide services. These industries are transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, services and government. Goods-producing industries employ less than one-third of the workforce and include construction, mining and manufacturing.

Employment in the services-producing industries in South Dakota increased at a faster rate between 1970 and 1980 than employment in goods-producing industries. This is also true on a national scale where 89 percent of the new nonfarm jobs was in the services-producing industries.

Between 1970 and 1980 in South Dakota, jobs gained in the services-producing industries numbered 48,700

NUMBER OF JOBS GAINED (1970 - 1980)



Source: South Dakota Department of Labor